The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,679.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 21} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassard, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20		October.
" Carwar	20	" Negapatam	2
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	5
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypoore	23	" Gopalpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers to this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao	1
" Guadur	15	" Koweit	1
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	3
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga	10
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bahrein	23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	25	" Guadur	14
" Fao	25	" Kurrachee	17
" Mahomerah	25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Bayne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,300 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 16th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£25 0	£20 0	£14 0
To Suez	£22 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be manifested that those who, during the campaign in the Mofussil, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 12th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,441 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Stewart, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,640 tons, 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fenwick, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following cases of Hosiery, on account and risk of the concerned :—

Ex Steamer Flora.

C A R—Nos. 263-64, 269-67, 269-70, 274-76-9 Cases Hosiery, damaged by saltwater.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12-30 P.M., by order of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, 545 shares of the East India Bank, which will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN 2ND MARINE LANE, NEAR DHOBIE TALAO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Byramjee Dadabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madan, the following landed property :—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of 2nd Marine Lane, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 23, and admeasuring 79 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Jeewanjee Jamasjee Mistry, on the west by the house of Rastomjee Nanabhoy, on the north by the house of Keswjee Garkur, and on the south by the 2nd Marine Lane.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Narainchund Goolchund, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Wassuntrao Narayen—

A Valuable Diamond.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of a two Storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmiwalla and Mr. Dorabjee Khurshedjee Chimoorwalla—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, sheds and open vacant ground as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying, being built on the Free Forest Land, without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar ward, registered under No. 654 on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 280 on the 19th April 1869, in the name of the mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, Survey Nos. 451 and 462, containing by admeasurement 126 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the Public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cawasjee Manockjee Minbutiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cawasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and Jaijibai, widow of the late Peeroshaw Nowrojee Lamna, the mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, upper storey dwelling-house and 6 large stables for horses standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9284 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road. The stable No. 33 is now in the occupation of a tenant, at the monthly rental of Rs. 200, and the house No. 34 is now in the occupation of a tenant at the monthly rental of Rs. 35, making a total monthly rental of Rs. 235.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, cook-house, garden well and compound standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1767 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground Lot No. 4, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and is now in the occupation of Government Telegraph Branch Office on the ground floor at Rs. 30 per month, and upstairs tenant at Rs. 65 per month, yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, cook-house and 5 large sheds for stables standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 29, 30, and 31, containing by admeasurement 3071 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of Casumbhoy Nathu, Esq., on the north by the Jewish Burial Ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road—monthly rental Rs. 165.

Lot No. 4.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of open vacant Fazendaree ground, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 757 7-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 1, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 3, on the north by the Jewish synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 2.

Lot No. 5.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 541, containing by admeasurement 201 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Khurwan Dyaran Carpenter, on the west by the property of Hamabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, and on the north by the said Bellasis Road.

Lot No. 6, at Mahim, on the Spot.

On MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, oart or plantations containing two wheels, called or known by the name of Dhuskapendal, situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6187 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 281, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the cart of Dadabai Bungalee, on or towards the west by the public lane, on or towards the north by the cart of Bundoo Cassara, on or towards the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 7, at Mahim, at Sea Shore, on the Spot.

On MONDAY the 13th proximo, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, oart or plantation, containing one wheel, called or known by the name of Veera, situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the sea-side, containing by admeasurement 3707 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 139, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the cart of Mrs. Mary Ellis & Sons, Executrix of Luxmon Govindjee, deceased, on the west by the seaside, on the north by the cart of Bapojee Purboo, on the south by the public lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and on Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

KEROSINE OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, KEROSINE STREET LAMPS, &c.

THE Undersigned have always on hand VICTORIA and WASHINGTON LAMPS and their internal parts, admirably adapted for the use of the Municipality. Also, best refined AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, and the celebrated Dr. Townsend's COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, of which latter none is genuine without a Green Ticket with the name of our Firm on the Wrapper. For Terms apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO MESSES & CLUBS.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of

FORKS AND SPOONS

Of best quality : detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Beer Mugs,	Cruet Frames,	Pickle Frames,
Biscuit Caddies,	Egg Frames,	Salvers,
Butter Dishes,	Epergnes,	Salt Cellars,
Cake Baskets,	Jam Jars,	Sardine Boxes,
Candlesticks,	Muffineers,	Tea Services,
Claret Jugs,	Napkin Rings,	Toast Racks,

And Sundries of every kind : details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

DESCHAMPS and COMPANY,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY and MADRAS, (Next to Sassoon's Buildings,) FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL—BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURE for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 900 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Cuetops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to ½ inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 43 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chints, Cretonnes, Silks, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps, new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 230.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard.

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best emulsifier, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c. &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting coolness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks ditto ditto ..... "	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons ditto ..... "	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... "	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons ditto ..... Each	1 8	1 8
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... "	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... "	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... "	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... "	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... "	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... "	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... "	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... "	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... "	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... "	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... "	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	27 0	30 0	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... "	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
Game Carvers ..... "	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0	7 4	2 8
Complete Sets, as above ..	72 0	80 0	59 0	66 0	49 4	55 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners ..	5 8	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	5 0

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES, AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	9 0	10 0
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each ..	6 8 to 17 0	Blankets, each	6 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Port manteaus	12 8 to 23 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Travelling do	2 0	Overland Trunks	23 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Rug Straps	1 0	Solid Leather	52 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Extra Large	75 0
White do	22 8	Paper Collars, doz.	14 4	Black Hide Bags	11 3
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0
Silk and Wool	57 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	7 0	Cash Bags	6 12
Under Vests, from	14 0	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Money Belts	3 8
Do. Pants	29 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
		Bathing Drawers, each ..	2 0	Solled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	11 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarf, from	1 0
Sailors Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGES on London has remained during the day firm, there being more business offering and a tendency for higher rates.

Government Securities are very little enquired after, and quotations are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 3d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d. to 5/8
Credit, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 3/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 223½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.		110½
Four & half per cent.		106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent.		104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)		106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67		108½
15 years' Debenture Loans		105½
10 years' do. do.		105
5 years' do. do.		103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate		113
Do. Do. Market Rate		112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872		92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872		94
Native Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond		115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Do. do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-0
Ounces	290
Mexican Dollars	282
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. Standard 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT,

THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

No ship on the berth, and no steam tonnage available for Liverpool. Little demand and rates nominal.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bells	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 10s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool		£2 1's.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	6/7 to 6/2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed a shade lower. Colaba Land shares firm. Bank of Bombay firm, but nog oted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	732½ xd
10,000	200	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265 xd
9,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½-3/4	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	19¾-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-16/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾-3/4	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,415 xd
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
720	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

650	1,250	all	30p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,600 xd
300	2,000	all		Ghowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
906	1,000	all	67*	Bombay United	1,180 xd
1,500	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	30p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,505 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,355
900	1,000	a	65 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,415
600	2,500	400	115p.c	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
.....	95	12½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	120p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	12	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	61
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics F'd'g's Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	430
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Virgas Patent Slip Co	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady without any quotable change in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 in.	30 yd.	5½	lbs.	Rs.	3	9	6 to Rs.	3	10	6
,, ,,	40 ,,	30 ,,	6	,,	,,	4	2	6 to ,,	4	3	0
,, ,,	40 ,,	30 ,,	7	,,	,,	4	11	0 to ,,	4	13	0
,, ,,	40 ,,	30 ,,	8½	,,	,,	5	11	0 to ,,	5	13	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,,	7	,,	,,	4	14	0 to ,,	4	15	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,,	8	,,	,,	5	9	0 to ,,	5	10	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	35 ,,	9	,,	,,	6	0	0 to ,,	6	8	0
,, Printers	26 ,,	30 ,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	6			
,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	6			
,, Jaconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2½	,,	,,	2	2	9 to ,,	2	3	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½	,,	,,	2	6	6 to ,,	2	7	0

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4 2 6
750 ,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 0
500 ,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 0
500 ,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 5½ lbs.	,,	3 9 0
1,200 ,,	,, Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 2 0
200 ,,	Blue & O. W. Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 0 0
100 ,,	Black & W. Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	2 12 0
490 pairs	Grey Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	,,	1 12 0

COTTON.

No telegrams of yesterday's has come to hand up to the time of writing. That of the 10th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet but firm, and the London market firm. Surats are quiet but steady. Sales of the day amount to 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats. Excluding 3,000 bales taken off on account of speculation and for exports, 12,000 bales were purely for trade. Dholleras, with other descriptions, remains quite altered in price. As regards money matters a withdrawal from the Bank of England of £100,000 is reported, but its destination is not stated. Stocks are said to be depressed owing to apprehended dearer money and the advancing tendency of wheat. Under the circumstances a rise in the Bank's rate of discount seems to be probable. The market have closed quiet but steady without any quotable change in values. There was very little disposition on the part of purchasers to buy at current figures, owing chiefly to the unfavourable advices from home. A very small business has in consequence been done yesterday, there being no purchase of any importance. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	Karanjo at Rs. 197
25 ,,	Wadwan at ,, 196

YARNS.

The market continues very quiet, and no sales have come to our notice.

METALS.

The market is generally steady, with almost no business doing.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Patna (s)	Hansard	Calcutta, August 13.
11	Massilia (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, August 26.
11	Columbian (s)	Stead	Hongkong, August 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Sir Charles Napier	Stevens	Liverpool.
	British Sceptre	Tulloch	Cochin and Tuticorin.
	Sir John Lawrence	Baldwin	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Glenroy, Bews, to Calcutta.
Barque Ville de Bruxelles, Santon, to Havre.

The steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s, 1 box tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Bellona, s, 35 barrel- salmanoonic and 50 casks Epsom salt Ruttenjee Jewraj; 15 boxes tin plates, Heptool, Allibhoy & Co. 10 cases thread, Ewart; Latham & Co.; 10 cases hardware, F. Soares & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc, s, 6 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 5 cases champagne, the E L S & F. Agency.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flora, s, 85 bales cotton, Vurjeewandass Vulubdass; 180 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 6 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 93 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondurjee; 50 bales cotton, Campbell. Mitchell & Co.
Khedive, s, 45 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 42 bales cotton, Muthootadass Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 94 pieces E teeth, Runchoriall Girdhuriall; 39 pieces E teeth, Curriabhoy Allobhoy; 6 bundles E teeth, Abdoolruman Ahmed; 5 bundles E teeth, Surtit Dur resh; 49 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osman Ally Toragon Nagoor Meera & Co.; 222 pieces and 4 bundles E teeth, C Canjee; 4 cases fishmaws M Allana; 25 bundles E teeth, Goolamhuson Currimbhoy
Tanjore, s, 1,050 bags wheat, L Sibille & Co.; 725 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 935 packages sticklac, A Tait; 1,000 bags linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 450 bags wheat, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive, s, 7 bales silk, Hajee zanal Abadeen; 10 bags coffee, D Sassoon & Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Rhedive, s, 12 chests opium, D Sassoon & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Flora, s, 20 packages cinnamon, Austrian Lloyd's Agency.

FOR VENICE.

Flora, s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Lloyd's Agency.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER, 9.

Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N I, from leave from Poona.
Beauclerk, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on transfer, from Malligaum.
Burnett, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Molloy, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Collimore, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, from sick leave, from Australia.
Scott, Colonel, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Hart M. Hogg, Quarter Master, 44th Regiment, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Thorburn, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Molloy, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Burnett, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Murray, Captain, 21st Madras N.I., to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 11.)

NOTIFICATIONS BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have suspended Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bh de from practising as a Pleader or Vakil in the High Court of Bombay and in all other Courts, Civil and Criminal, subordinate to the said High Court, for the period of two years from this date.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification of the 14th May 1861, H E the Govr. in Council is pleased to fix the charge for maintenance of European Seamen at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, at the rate of eight annas per diem for each Seaman.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J G Asher, M D, Civil Surg, Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1859.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Maj R Wallace, 7 months' sick ser. Cmdr E T Fox, 6 months' sick ser., Asst-Surg W C Kiernander, 6 months' sick ser., Capt H J Stock, 3 months' sick ser., Col J G Fife, 3 months' sick ser., Col G A Leckie, 6 months' private affairs, and Capt A Poole, 6 months' sick ser.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified :—

Major W B Preston, 17th August 1873.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

On receipt of Her Majesty's Letters Patent of appointment to the office of a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Hon Raymond West made the necessary declaration and assumed the office on the 8th instand.

Mr Thomas Mulrooney, Supt of the Hill Station of Panchgunny, in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr Nagardas Narotumdas Nanawuti, B A, LL B, to act as Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, at Sinnur, in the Tanna District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Wamonrao Gunesh Bukle on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Madhowrao Canoba to act as Asst Commsr of Customs, during the absence of Mr Young on leave.

Mr W F Cary, Asst Collr of Customs, Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe, for 18 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Thompson, B A, and C E, and Mr J A Young, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ghar Division, on the afternoon of the 21st August 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Vithu Kurkare, B A, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Educational Officers from the date he assumed charge of the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs F Birkbeck and T S Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

Messrs J B Richey and G F M Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Talookdari Settlement Officers on the 1st inst.

Mr H J Duggan resumed charge of his appointment as First Class Insp of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 28th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr J R Middleton assumed charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Canara, on the 23rd August 1873, in the afternoon.

Mr J R Middleton availed himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him by Government Resolution No 117, dated 8th Jan 1873 from the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs J M Campbell and F Birkbeck gave over and received charge of the District Forest Offices, Northern and Southern Circles, Tanna, before office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 12	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 4-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 12	Monday	Nov. 10
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 17
Monday	Sept. 26	,,	,, 24
	7 P.M.	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 29
,,	Nov. 3	,,	

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 30
,,	Nov. 18	,,	Jan. 13
,,	,, 4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
Monday	Oct. 13	,,	Dec. 15

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Army.
The Navy.
On the Course in the Morning.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STRANACK—September 7th, at Elphinstone Circle, the wife of F. D. Stranack, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—September 6th, at 7, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras, the wife of Dr. George Currie, Acting Coroner, Madras, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NORFOR—September 5th, at Cuddalore, Susan Jane Nina, the beloved daughter of the late B. T. Norfor, Esq., of Cuddalore, aged 21 years and 7 months.

SMITH—September 6th, at Meerut, Mr. J. C. Smith, barrister-at-law.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

THE French people are so notoriously changeful in their expressed political opinions, many of them crying as lustily to-day *vive la République* as they cried yesterday *vive l'Empereur*, that one should be prepared for almost any turn that combinations of political forces may bring about in France, but the rapidity with which French opinion, as expressed in public journals and in the letters of French correspondents, has turned from the Republic to the Monarchical idea has been surprising. We have perhaps not far to look for the cause of this; for it is impossible that Frenchmen can have been so enthusiastic for the Republic proclaimed on the news of the disaster at Sedan reaching Paris, as their ancestors were for the Republic which resulted from the grand Revolution of 1789. The latter knew not what freedom was till the Revolution freed them; the present generation have lived under a liberal Constitutional Empire, and really see but little difference between the Republic and the rule of Napoleon. The Republic of September was proclaimed more *en revanche* for the failure of Napoleon's army than because of any disgust being felt at the principles on which the Empire was based; and the very fact of their having enjoyed political freedom under the Empire leads the French people to look upon Constitutional Monarchy with at least not unkindly feelings, so that a proposal for a Restoration naturally secures at once a number of supporters and the opposition of only those who determinedly object to *l'idée Monarchicale* on principle. The fact of the establishment of a Monarchy being spoken of as near at hand is therefore not so surprising as it would be were we to gauge political feeling only by the almost universal cry of *vive la République* which has been the fashion since Napoleon III. was taken prisoner and the Empress had to fly [illegible] Sedan since the meeting of the Comte de Chambord and the Comte de Paris at Vienna speaks of the restoration of the Monarchy as if it were close at hand, and even gives details of how this is to be effected. The majority of the Permanent Committee, it says, is endeavouring to form a majority favourable to a Monarchy, which as soon as it is formed is to resolve that Monarchy is the legal form of government in France, and to appoint a Committee of 30 members to draw up a Constitution. The National Assembly is then to adjourn for two months in order to allow the Committee time to complete its task, and Marshal MacMahon is to continue to exercise, under the old title of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, the powers previously entrusted to him. The Comte de Chambord, thus finding himself called to power without conditions, is expected to make the necessary concessions and declare his desire to govern constitutionally. So much for the *Soir*; but we find the *Journal de Paris* also speaks of the Monarchy as if its establishment were only a matter of a few months; and even the *Journal des Débats* came out in the end of August with a declaration that a Republic in France has become impossible, and that a Liberal Monarchy is alone possible. It also insists upon the Comte de Chambord granting the Constitutional Charter.

But here lies the rock on which the idea of the immediate restoration of the Monarchy is likely to be wrecked—the Comte de Chambord is as likely as not to refuse to grant the Constitutional Charter. Some journals have spoken of the interview at which it is believed the Comte de Paris formally recognised before France his cousin de Chambord to be King of France, as if such a recognition in itself removed all obstacles to the representative of the House of Bourbon ascending the throne; but the matter is not one regarding which any "arrangement" come to between the royal cousins can be final—unless called to the throne by the Assembly, no one need hope now to reign in France, and the Assembly could never ask the Comte de Chambord to become in reality what he now claims to be, Henry V. of France, unless they had an assurance that he would set aside his own opinions for the good of the country. What the views of the Comte are is no secret; he claims to be King by "right divine," and does not therefore believe that he should or could owe his power either to the Assembly or to the voice of the people. Should the Permanent Committee go to the Comte with its Constitution, and should he show any inclination to hold out for the "right divine," the Committee may well reply, paraphrasing Molière, "*Non, non, mon prince, nous avons changé tout "cela, et nous faisons le Gouvernement d'une "méthode toute nouvelle.*" No prince holding to such principles could possibly come to the throne of France, but unfortunately the Comte has given no indication that he would be willing to forego his opinions and grant Constitutional concessions. Such being the case, it is questionable if the restoration of the Monarchy is not as far off as ever, for though the Comte de Paris holds Constitutional opinions, he could not with any hope of success press his claims. To secure the restoration of the Monarchy, Legitimists and Orleanists would unite for the elevation of the Comte de Chambord, but the Legitimists hold stubbornly to their principle of the legitimate succession and would never lend themselves to the election of any but the prince who represented hereditary Monarchy. Without an assurance from the Comte de Chambord, as we have said, that he would grant Constitutional concessions, the Assembly could never call him, and the Prince, though it is possible that he would if called to the throne make concessions, must according to his principles have no conditions imposed upon him. Such is the present difficulty, and it is a hard nut to crack. Meanwhile, the more likelihood there is of an arrangement being come to between the Orleanists and the Legitimists, the more desperate become the prospects of the Bonapartists, and for this reason we can well understand that the only course left for the *Pays*, the Bonapartist organ, was to declare war against the Royalists, as Reuter informs us has been done.

It has been understood ever since the Assembly repealed the law by which the Orleans princes were exiled—in fact it was this understanding that induced the Assembly to pass the Bill of Abrogation—that the Comte de Paris should give up his pretentions to the throne in favour of the Comte de Chambord, and it was only because of the prolongation of the negotiations, and afterwards because of the disturbances caused by the outbreak of the Commune, that the formal recognition of the Comte de Chambord by the representative of the house of Orleans was so long delayed. The Comte de Paris and his adherents must of course have seen that his recognition of his cousin was the surest way of securing the restoration of the Monarchy, and then it must be remembered that the Comte de Chambord is childless, is fifty-two years of age, and that on his succeeding to the crown of France there is nothing but his life between the Comte de Paris and the throne. The Comte de Paris could not well, however, give up his liberal principles, and there is therefore little significance, we imagine, to be placed on Reuter's telegram received a fortnight ago that the Comte has declared that the Orleanist party will remain faithful to the doctrines of the Monarchy of 1830.

No doubt a large proportion of the *bourgoisie* of the country districts still retain their preference for a Monarchy, and it is well-known that the Parisians, especially the tradesmen class, long for a change from the work-a-day Republic. The bulk of the Parisians delight in the brilliant glitter of the trappings of a Court, and the tradespeople are loud in their complaints that business has been dull ever since the fall of the Empire. Paris, we have no doubt, would gladly now shout *vive le Roi* or *vive l'Empereur*, and when Paris makes up its mind for a change it is not difficult, so far as its citizens are concerned, to bring that change about.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway authorities intend, we believe, to open the railway to the terminus at Colaba on the 1st prox. for passenger traffic. The station will not be quite complete on that date, but it will be quite far enough advanced to allow of passengers traffic without inconvenience to the passengers. The terminal works have now all been sanctioned

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. P. Stewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Scott.
Captain and Mrs. Cunningham and two children.
Miss Crouch.
Dr. J. G. Asher.
Mrs. W. Pendlebury and two infants.
Mrs. Murray and three children
Mr. D. C. Stewart.
" Albedyll.
Mr. Roddock.
" Walter Ellis.
Quarter Master and Mrs. W. Hart M. Hosp. and two infs
Mr. E. M. Whitlock.
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hay.
Mr. Thomas Richardson.
" G. Griffith.
" Thomas McDonald.

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel Alex Carnegy.
Colonel W. L. Randall.
Mr. J. H. Aspinwall.
" R. Sen.
" J. M. McNeill.
" F. F. Severin.
" G. W. Bradshaw.
" A. F. Maclean.
General Hough.
Mr. H. A. Herbert.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. E. C. Dunn.
Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary and child.
The Rev. W. Stephen.
Mr. J. Maxwell.
Mr. Irvine.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Watkins.
Major Tranchell.
Captain Eastgard.
Mr. J. Gill.

FOR SUEZ.

Colonel Cook.
Mr. Willis.

FOR ADEN.—One deck passenger.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 469 tons, Captain G. J. W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,138 tons, Captain J. Bews, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 8,000 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE BARQUE VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 378 tons, Captain L. Santon, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 479 bales cotton and 3,780 cwts. linseed.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the following cargo :—For Hongkong—424 packages tea, 773 packages silk, 3 boxes silk piece-goods, 274 packages matting, 100 bolsters and pillows, 1,662 boxes preserves, 26 boxes papers, 2 boxes tinleaf, 1,882 packages fire crackers, 2,149 packages sugar candy, 1,046 packages cassia, 16 cases books, 4 bamboo couches, 4 bamboo stools, 1 cane chair, 1,000 China tiles, 30 sets flower pots, 84 boxes glass bangles, 2 boxes pictures, 2,399 packages China ware, 84 bags sugar, 1 box slippers, 80 boxes glass beads, 12 boxes sundries, 628 packages camphor, 8 bundles China mats, 6 boxes turbans, 1 box writing desk, 15 [illegible] pearls, 109 bundles galangall, 150 [illegible] fruit, 1 bag peas, 1 box indies alum, 3 packages [illegible] paper umbrellas, 4 boxes trunks, and 80 boxes [illegible]. 4,807 [illegible] From Singapore—78 baskets dammer, 4,807 bales rattans, 25 baskets gamboge, 250 bags [illegible], 19 bags nutmegs, 6 boxes mace, 234 boxes benjamin, 6 boxes tea, 15 boxes bamboo camphor, 51 bundles patch leaves, 146 bags pepper roots, 835 bags lingkeau, 49 bundles Malacca cane, 123 packages stick lac, 7 bags rice, 775 pieces planks, 10 rolls matting, 1 package garrowwood, 3 cases cigars, 1 bag betel-nuts, 8 bags pearl sago, 4 cases China silk, 1 case combs, 300 baskets gambier, 10 bags white pepper, 2 packages wax, 28 bags cubebs, 21 bags cloves, 86 bags sugar, 40 packages sugar candy, 40 bags black pepper, and 100 boxes fire crackers; and some packages for trans-shipment for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 10 m	6 4		8 8 m	0 6
2 3 a	5 8	Thursday 11	8 28 a	1 3
3 0 m	5 6		8 52 m	3 0
2 29 a	5 4	Friday 12	9 12 a	1 1
3 55 m	4 2		9 39 m	1 5
3 14 a	3 8	Saturday 13	10 2 a	1 11
4 39 m	3 2		10 38 m	2 5
3 58 a	1 6	Sunday 14	11 9 a	3 11
5 23 m	2 8		.....	.....
4 42 a	0 10	Monday 15	0 17 a	0 0
6 0 m	2 11		0 38 m	3 5
7 32 a	0 10	Tuesday 16	2 11 a	0 5
9 8 m	3 2		1 56 m	3 4
8 59 a	1 6	Wednesday ... 17	3 25 a	1 4

Moon—Last Quarter, 13th, 8h. 30m. P.M.

PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MEMBER of this Club sends us the following :—"The great match of the season, Public and Private Schools versus The Rest of the Club, was played on Wednesday last. Although the Schoolmen (Reds) were outnumbered by the Yellows, yet they tried their utmost to preserve the fame of their respective schools. Play commenced just after half-past five. Banajee, the volatile captain of the Reds, ordered his men to rush on the enemy, but the Yellows were too sharp for them, and after a hard-contested struggle of half an hour Bickersteth (Yellow) succeeded in making a "touch-down." Bickersteth himself tried the place-kick, but to the great joy of the disheartened Schoolmen it passed slightly behind the goal. After half-time the Reds played with new vigour, and at last they succeeded in their intended design. Their captain, Banajee, notwithstanding the great resistance of the Yellows, made a touch-down. Pocha tried the place-kick, but it passed behind the goal. Unfortunately the Schoolmen lost the services of Gundevia, yet Koorlawalla, A. Major, J. Mody, Banajee, Jeemi, and Badshaw did good service to their side (Reds) : among the Yellows the good playing of their undaunted captain, N. Mody, Ariton, Bickersteth, B. Reporter, and Munchershaw, is worth noticing here. The match will be continued on Sunday evening."

A CLEVER LAW BROKER.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, a Goanese named J. F. Pacheeho, a law broker, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with obtaining Rs. 2-6 under false pretences from one Cooverjee Soonderjee.

Complainant said—On a Friday, about twenty days ago, I came to this Court to apply to a magistrate for a summons against one Goverdhun Goculdas for an assault. I met the prisoner downstairs. On seeing me he came up to me and asked me what business I had. I did not know him, and therefore asked him who he was. He said he was "a man of the police," and that his name was Joseph, and that he would get out the summons for me. All this conversation took place downstairs. We then both came up, and I applied to you for a summons, which was granted. I then went up to the third floor, and stood out of the summons clerk room. Prisoner followed me and told me there was no use my going to the summons clerk, he would take out the summons himself. He further said he was in the police, and he would write in the magistrate's book and bring the summons for me. Saying so, he demanded half-a-rupee for defendant's summons, one rupee for witness summons, eight annas for service of summons, and six annas for buggy hire—altogether Rs. 2-6. I paid him the amount, and he told me to go away, saying that he would bring the summons the next day at the address I gave him. I then left him, thinking all was right. On Saturday, that is the next day, prisoner came to my house, and took out some papers from his pocket. He did not show them to me. He said they were summonses and asked me to point out the house of Goverdhun Goculdas. I pointed out Goverdhun's room, which is in the same building, but there was a look to the door. Prisoner then said that he would go to the Police Court and get permission from the saheb to break open Goverdhun's door and return, and that he would serve the witness' summons after the service of the summons upon Goverdhun. Prisoner did not return, though I waited for him till 5 P.M. He did not return, at all. On Monday I came to the Police Court again and I saw prisoner here. He made me stand in a corner of this Court (third Magistrate's Court,) and told me that the sepoy who had charge of the summons in my case had gone out to recover fines. He then disappeared. I then went and complained about the prisoner to the Senior Magistrate, who told me to find out the prisoner. I did not see him again till yesterday, when I informed this Court of what had happened. The defendant here stated that he was doing the business of a law broker, and he took Rs. 2-6 from complainant for his legal advice. He further stated that he would call a witness who would confirm what he said.

A witness named Caitano DeSouza, a butler, was next called, and he corroborated in material points the testimony of the complainant.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he was not disposed to view the prisoner's offence lightly. He was proved on the clearest evidence to have cheated an old and ignorant man at the very doors of the court of justice. That was not his first offence, and he would therefore punish him severely. He could not say to what extent such cheating was carried on by people who call themselves law brokers, but whenever they were found out in their tricks they could depend upon being severely punished. The magistrate then desired the police officers on duty to carefully watch such people, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

HIGH COURT.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kooperdas v The Secretary of State in Council.—Mr. Pelle.

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Nowroyen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSE.

593-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee v Cawasjee Bhimjee—Ardaseer Framjee.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Dominicos—Dallas and Lynch.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

ON Wednesday last an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, secretaries, Mr. Heerjee Jehanghir in the chair. The object of the meeting, of which no notice had been published in the newspapers, was to confirm a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 13th August last. The reporters of the press were denied access to the resolution in the form in which it was proposed and confirmed ; but its purport was said to be to transfer to a new company (to be called the Bombay Jute and Hemp Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited,) one of the Colaba Press Company's buildings at Colaba, and to empower the directors to do all things needful for effecting the transfer.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Soon after the above, the meeting resolved itself into an ordinary general meeting to receive the directors' report and audited statement of accounts to the 30th June 1873 ; to appoint directors in the place of those who retired by rotation; and to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. Mr. Heerjee Jehanghir, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. Ashley, one of the secretaries, and the directors' report and statement of accounts, printed copies of which had been circulated, were taken as read. The chairman explained the substance of the report in Gujeratee.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner said—Until the expenses of the company are reduced, there is no hope of our ever getting a dividend. Last year I drew the attention of shareholders to the expenditure, and urged that reductions should be made. I am sorry to say that the suggestion has not been adopted, no reduction whatever has been made, and the shareholders must expect to get no dividend. The directors year after year hold out high hope of a dividend, but disappointment awaits us at the end of each year. (Refers to a statement of bales pressed and coal consumed on the company's premises.) I had urged that the expenditure of coal could be very much reduced, but the directors have done nothing to reduce it. If 500 tons coals were spared by strict supervision, a saving of Rs. 15,000 would be effected. Besides, without the authority of the shareholders, which ought to have been obtained in the first instance, the directors have increased the expenses in paying Rs. 4,000 per annum to the secretaries and treasurers, who received only Rs. 2,500 in the previous year. I think the proceeding was highly objectionable.

The Chairman and the Secretary engaged in private conversation with Mr. Hormusjee, apparently trying to satisfy him with the explanations they gave, but which seem to have produced no effect. Evidently baffled in his endeavour, and in response to a remark made by Mr. Hormusjee,

The Chairman interjected—But my dear Sir, you don't suppose the directors rob the coal !

Mr. Hormusjee—You need not speak to me in such a manner. Why do you not answer my points in a fair and proper way ?

Mr. Framjee Kaikhosroo Patuck—I think you may answer Mr. Hormusjee's objections in the same temperate way in which he urged them.

The Chairman—We have done our best to effect a saving in the use of coal, and we have looked into all the wants and requirements of the company's establishments. We have been reducing the expenditure of coal, and have even been superintending the weighing of it. The directors have the same interest in the welfare of the company that the shareholders have. Your European engineer was consuming 25 tons of coal, while the native engineer, whom we have put in his place, has reduced the consumption of it to 16 tons; and you will see now that a great reduction will be made. We have also reduced the establishment charges, that is, the wages of the work-people, and have reduced the expenses from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,027. Last year the amount was Rs. 28,000 ; it is now brought down to Rs. 22,000 ; and a similar saving has been effected in the engineer's department.

Mr. Hormusjee—I say that the expenditure in the engineer's department, instead of being less as the chairman says, is greater than before. Here is the statement which shews it.

A Hindoo shareholder made an inquiry as to what he called the "Slate-walla" building of the company, remarking that it was at present useless.

The Chairman—It is not useless. I will make it of gold, you will see. Pass the resolutions now, and you will see what I will do. Now, with reference to the secretaries' commission, you know that last year we paid them Rs. 2,500. They objected to receive this sum, and we raised it to Rs 4,000, which comes to only Rs. 333 a month. Now, you may do with it as you like, give a fixed salary or commission as before.

The following resolutions were then brought forward, and these, unlike the two that were withheld, were placed at the disposal of the press :—

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghir that the salary of the secretaries and treasurers be fixed at Rs 4,000 per annum as a minimum.

Mr. Framjee Kaikhosroo Patuck objected to the word minimum, remarking that the directors might raise the salary to Rs 40,000, by adding a cypher if they chose. The word maximum was substituted for minimum. Mr. Framjee seconded the amended proposition, which, on being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

A Hindoo shareholder—What is this ? You give the secretaries Rs. 4,000 ; but you give the shareholders nothing at all ! (A laugh.)

The Chairman—If you don't pay, who will do your work ? You must pay the secretaries for their trouble.

Mr. Hormusjee Ashburner was asked to propose the next resolution, but declined doing so on the ground that he was not satisfied with the accounts.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Patuck, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Suntook, and carried, that the directors' report now read and accounts laid before the meeting be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, and seconded by the Chairman, that Messrs. A. E. Ashley and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Patuck, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, that the re-appointment of Mr. Ardasir Bomonjee Kaka to the board of directors in place of Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee be and is hereby confirmed.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Framjee Kaikhosroo Patuck, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and carried, that Mr. Barjorjee Rustomjee Mody be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration prescribed by the deed (Rs. 200).

The Chairman—We have a case in the High Court with the Colaba Company. You need not consider it to be a misfortune, for it is a dispute only about 500 square yards of ground and need excite no alarm. I simply mention this for the information of the shareholders.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee proposed a resolution about continuing a bonus to Messrs. Cardwell and Co. for their trouble in purchasing machinery, &c., for the company.

Mr. Framjee Kaikhosroo declined to second the proposition, which had to go a-begging for a seconder. It found one at last and was duly carried. This resolution also was withheld from the reporters of the press.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and supporting the strength by sufficient nourishment. By the simple means diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsey, and all glandular enlargements will have their progress arrested and the destruction they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external throat ailments, and may be safely and effectively employed in every case without regard to season, sex, age, or constitution. It is highly extolled for its ready cures of spasmodic coughs, chronic hoarseness, and disagreeable discharges from the throat and nose.

AN IMPORTANT [illegible] HINDOO LAW.

LAST week, at the Small Causes Court, Judge Spencer disposed of a case, involving [illegible] important question of Hindoo Law. The parties in the case were Bayabace, widow, plaintiff, and Wittoo Bhugwan, defendant. Mr. Pandoorung Balibhudra, pleader, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Janardhun Gopal, solicitor, for the defendant.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said—

The present is a case, a Hindoo widow of the Putlee caste, seeks to recover from the defendant [illegible] of her deceased husband, a money allowance of maintenance. The husband of the plaintiff died twenty-eight years ago, when she was sixteen years of age. A few days after his death the plaintiff was removed by her paternal uncle, from the house of her father-in-law to his own house. The uncle was a native doctor in good practice, and was possessed of property, and the plaintiff lived with and was maintained by him up to the time of his death, which occurred about eight years ago. It is alleged by the defendant that from the day the plaintiff was taken away from his house by her uncle she has not visited his family. The plaintiff, on the other hand, states that for sometime after her husband's death she visited at her father-in-law's house on the occasion of marriage or other ceremonies, but she admits that she has not been there for the last ten or twelve years. The plaintiff appears to have been well provided for by her uncle during his lifetime, and had no need to apply to her husband's family for assistance. In the year 1851, some time after the death of the plaintiff's husband, the defendant, in consequence of the plaintiff having left his roof, applied to her uncle that the ornaments, of the value of Rs. 500, which he had presented to her on the occasion of her marriage, might be returned to him. This was done, and in consideration thereof the defendant signed an agreement (exhibit A) by which he undertook to pay her a monthly allowance of Rs. 2½ by way of interest on Rs. 500, the value of the ornaments. This allowance was paid to her by the defendant for a short time only—the last payment was made in January 1853. It is also in evidence, that in addition to the ornaments, the defendant took possession of the pots, clothes, &c., (undun) which were given to the plaintiff by her uncle on her marriage. The plaintiff estimates the value of these at Rs. 1,000. I am disposed, however, to think that this estimate is exaggerated, and that Rs. 500 would probably be nearer to the true value. The defendant is therefore in possession of property of the value of Rs. 1,000, which was the plaintiff's Stridhun and of which she was the absolute owner. The uncle of the plaintiff made a will, which appears to have been suppressed or destroyed. The fact of the will did not come to the knowledge of the executors for some years ; during this interval the plaintiff and her aunt continued in possession of her uncle's estate. A copy of the will was admitted to probate, after which the executors instituted a suit against the plaintiff (her aunt having died in the meantime) in the High Court and obtained a decree against her for an account. Eventually the executors and the plaintiff came to a compromise, and an agreement (exhibit No. 1) was signed by the plaintiff. By this document the executors waived their right to an account, and the plaintiff released all her rights under her uncle's will in consideration of the executors making her an allowance for her maintenance of Rs 15 per month. The plaintiff alleges that this allowance is inadequate for her support and that she is in indigent circumstances, and has therefore instituted the present suit claiming from her husband's father an allowance of Rs. 10 per month. There is no allegation on the part of the plaintiff that she was compelled to leave her father-in-law's house on account of ill-treatment or other sufficient cause, but having been for so many years estranged from the family she does not now find it agreeable to live there. The following issues were raised by the advocates engaged—1st, Is the plaintiff in indigent circumstances ? 2nd, Has the defendant inherited any ancestral property, and is the office of hereditary Poorohect which he holds to be regarded as ancestral property ? 3rd, Is the plaintiff entitled to claim a separate money allowance if defendant has not inherited ancestral property, he being too willing to receive her into his house, and maintain her there as a member of his family ? and 4th, is the allowance of Rs. 15 per month which plaintiff receives, her Stridhun, and therefore to be excluded from consideration in fixing the allowance to be paid to her by her husband's family ? As to the first issue, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is in indigent circumstances, and entitled to claim to be maintained by her deceased husband's family. The allowance she receives under the agreement I have referred to is her only means of support, and considering that she is in bad health and has to provide herself with attendance and house accommodation out of it, I am of opinion that it is insufficient. As to the second issue besides the Vritti, of which I shall presently speak, the only ancestral property which defendant inherited, was an oart at Mahim, which was mortgaged by his father to its full value, and after his death was sold by the mortgagee, and a field at Worlee, which was sold by the family in 1865, and from the proceeds of which defendant received Rs. 700 as his share. As regards the Vritti, it appears that the defendant's family, who are known as the "Oopadias" and another family known as the "Naiks," have from time immemorial been the hereditary Poorohects of the inhabitants of Worlee, Mahim, Dharavee, Sion, Parel, and the other villages situated to the north of the island of Bombay. These villages are divided into two districts, the families of the Oopadias and the Naiks officiating every year in each district alternately. Up to a recent period the family of the Oopadias brought all their earnings from their Vritti to a common fund, and they were divided periodically between the several members according to their respective shares. The defendant has inherited an eight-anna share in his Vritti, the other eight annas being divided between the members of the other branch of the family. The family of the Naiks still follow the above mode of division, but it has been discontinued by the Oopadias for the last five or six years, owing to disagreements in the family, each member of which now retains to himself what comes to his hands. It appears to me that this hereditary office must be regarded as ancestral property. It may be that the obligation upon Yujmans to employ a particular Poorohect to perform marriage and other ceremonies, is a matter of conscience and not enforcible by law, but that as between the members of the family holding the office, the income derived from it is family property in which all have a right to participate, has been decided in numerous cases. I need only refer to two cases reported in Vol. 6, Bombay H. C. Rep., Ap. Jur., p. 137, and Vol. 10, Cal. W. Rep., C. R., p. 144. That the defendant's family consider the office to be hereditary property is clear from the following circumstance. The defendant was 13 years of age when his father died, he was then living in the town of Bombay ; he continued to reside there, taking no part in performing the duties of the office until he was fifty years of age. During this long interval his share in the Vritti was formed by the other members of his family, who made him a yearly allowance in money. For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion that the defendant has inherited ancestral property which is chargeable with the plaintiff's maintenance. This finding makes it unnecessary for me to decide the third issue raised. The cases reported in the Bombay H. C. Rep., vol. 1, p. 195 ; Vol. 2, p. 341 ; Vol. 4, Ap. Jur., p. 73 ; and Vol. 5, Ap. Jur., p. 130, (especially the last of these cases,) though not express decisions on the point, would yet seem to go the length of holding that a Hindoo widow in indigent circumstances is entitled to claim separate maintenance from her husband's family, whether possessed of ancestral property or not. The contrary was held by a full bench of the Calcutta High Court in a case decided about the same time as the last of the Bombay cases. I have referred to (Khitramani Doss v. Kassinath Doss, 2 Beng. L. R., Ap. Jur., p. 15.) That was a case governed by the Bengal Law, but many of the authorities which were reviewed by the learned judges are of weight on this side of India also ; and it might be a question whether that decision would not be followed here should a similar case arise ; but as I have already observed, it has become unnecessary to decide the question in the present case. As to the fourth issue, on the authority of the case of Vijaraogam v. Lukshuman, Bom. H. C. Rep., Vol. 8, O. C. J., p. 244, I must hold that the allowance which the plaintiff receives in consideration of her having released her claims against her uncle's estate is her Stridhun. It only remains for me to consider what is a proper allowance to make. The defendant it appears is a Sanscrit scholar and has studied the Shastras. Until he was prevented from doing so by age he earned an income by acting as a Puranik and Joshee. These earnings did not form part of the income of the Vritti ; they were not brought to the common fund of the Oopadia family, but were retained by the defendant himself as the separate property of his branch of the family. Out of these earnings the defendant has purchased landed property, which yields him about Rs. 30 a month in rent, besides the house in which he resides. It was contended by Mr. Pandoorung, on behalf of the plaintiff, that as the defendant was in his youth able to employ teachers to impart this knowledge to him, who were paid out of the income of the Vritti, the knowledge was acquired by the aid of family funds and at the expense of the family, and that the gains therefrom must be regarded as undivided family property, in which his son, the plaintiff's husband, would have shared had he survived his father, and that in fixing the allowance I should take into account the [illegible] Vritti, and Mr. [illegible] Gopal, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the defendant's son, who was a minor, was entitled to the whole of the Vritti, and that the allowance should be fixed with reference to the whole income. I am of opinion that the defendant has no claim to the Vritti, and that in fixing the allowance I should take into account the whole income of the Vritti, which is Rs. 60 per annum. I am of opinion that the allowance should be fixed at Rs. 5 per month, and I therefore order that the defendant pay to the plaintiff Rs. 5 per month from the date of the plaint, and that he pay her costs of suit. I also order that the defendant pay to the plaintiff Rs. 5 per month during the pendency of this suit.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott and a common jury :—

THEFT.

Raghoo Govind, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Seetul Baboo pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of the property of his master. He was left in charge of his master's shop, and in his absence made away with his property. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.

William Brandwood, a European soldier, who was convicted on Wednesday, was called up for sentence.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said—William Brandwood, you were very properly convicted by the jury, after a thorough inquiry into your case, of attempting to commit rape on a girl named Margaret Scott, who is between six and seven years of age. The circumstances of the case, which I need not detail here, were of a very aggravated description. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Mahadoo Hurrry pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to commit murder by throwing a native girl, about six years of age, into a well with the intention of causing her death ; and also with theft of her ornaments.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Mahadoo Hurry, you have pleaded guilty to a most atrocious crime. You appear from the depositions to have robbed the girl of her ornaments which appear to have fetched only Rs 2-14-0, and then in order to conceal your crime, you threw the child into a well. It was a deep well and the water was deep. Most providentially, the child was able to catch hold of branches of a tree growing from the sides of the well. If she had fallen and died, you would most certainly have been guilty of murder ; and if convicted you would have been hanged. I cannot pass a less sentence upon you than rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

A VIOLENT RUFFIAN.

Good Mahomed Hajee Adum was charged with having robbed Ramoobace and committed theft of gold and silver ornaments belonging to her ; also with having voluntarily caused hurt to her ; and with extorting her property by threatening to kill her and inducing her to give him the key of a receptacle in which she had kept the ornaments. Mr. Jackson appeared on the prosecution, and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case are briefly these. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 9th July last, prisoner went to see his aunt, the prosecutrix, a blind woman. With this aunt was sitting her sister ; and prisoner went and demanded Rs. 200 of the prosecutrix, who refused to give the money. He then beat her and kicked her, saying, "I will kill you, I will kill you." Another female, who went up to the assistance of prosecutrix and her sister, was thrown down the staircase ; and she therefore retired. Then under threat of killing his aunt, prisoner extorted a key from her, opened the receptacle in which her ornaments and clothes were kept, and took them away. He even tore off and took away ornaments which prosecutrix had on her nose. A report was made to the police, who arrested the prisoner the same night. He pointed out an empty room in a house, where all the missing property was recovered. The learned counsel said that, if the evidence proved what he had stated, the jury would have no difficulty in dealing with a violent ruffian such as the prisoner appeared to be.

After the evidence of prosecutrix and her sister, who told a wholly different story from what they stated before the magistrate, had been given, the learned counsel for the prosecution, in answer to his Lordship, said he did not think he could carry the case any further.

The jury, under his Lordship's direction, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

CAUSING A WOMAN TO MISCARRY.

Jankee, an old woman with a haggard appearance, was charged with having caused Chimmee, a woman with child, to miscarry, and with having done so not for the purpose of saving her life. The details of the case are unfit for publication. The jury convicted the prisoner, who in consideration of her age, was sentenced to simple imprisonment for a year.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Baloo bin Baloo, a shoemaker, was charged with attempting to murder Gunga, woman, his wife, by stabbing her with an instrument of his trade called "rappee ;" and with having voluntarily caused her grievous bodily hurt. The prisoner, when called upon to plead, stated that he was drunk and did not know what he did. It appears he had been living very unhappily with Gunga, whom he frequently accused of being unfaithful to him and with whom he has had repeated quarrels in consequence. On the 9th August she left his house and would not return. He went with his child to a spot near the Trinity Church, where Gunga was sitting, and begged of her to return home with their child. She refused to return. He was in liquor and became excited. He was seen to turn round and strike the woman three or four blows with the "rappee." She became insensible and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she was detained more than twenty days for treatment.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of attempting to commit murder. His Lordship told him his offence was a very serious one and rendered him liable to transportation for life. The sentence upon him was that of rigorous imprisonment for six years.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Marootee Soobana was charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments, the property of a Borah named Abdul Tyeb, a quack, a collector of rents, and a contractor for sundries. The prisoner was in his employ as a sawyer. In consequence of information received, and having had suspicions against the prisoner, prosecutor made arrangements with the police ; and a trap was laid for catching prisoner in the very act of stealing. On the 26th July last, three police detectives and prosecutor were peeping through two holes made in the floor of a room in his house, when they saw prisoner enter the room immediately underneath, force open the lid of a box, and make a bundle of the ornaments and other property which he took out of the box. An alarm was raised on the lower floor, and the policemen went down from the upper storey and arrested the prisoner. He was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

PETITIONS of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Maratha Balloo Bhowanee, a quarry-man.
Dwarkajee Mahadoojee, a dealer in fruit.
Gungadhur Soonderjee and Janardhun Gungadhur ; the first-named insolvent is a pensioner, and the second an English writer.
Cassum Somjee, a clerk.
Goolam Hussein Essajee, a dealer in iron, &c.
Thomas O'Brien and Thomas Richard Miles, signallers in the Government Telegraph Department.
Allabuksa vulled Noor Mahomed, Islambhaee, Bhudunbhaee, Mudarbhai Bhudunbhaee, Hajeebhoy Chandbhaee, and Meerum Hajeebhaee, formerly stone-cutters, at present unemployed.
Hajee Joosub Hajee Ooman, who lately traded in Bombay in partnership with Hajee Ayeb Hubib, under the name of Hajee Ayeb Hubib, as a chunam merchant.
Hemajee Wittoo and Bhugoobace, widow of the late Ambajee Dawjee, timberman.
Bhaee Gang Mojlee, [illegible] Mojlee, Kessujee Mojlee, and Hurjee [illegible] Mojlee, [illegible]
Keswowram Bapoo, formerly a shroff, now unemployed.
Francisco Continho, a messenger.
Amabaee, wife of Bomanjee Burjorjee, unemployed.
Cassabaee Nurseydas, formerly a Guzerathi writer, now unemployed.
Tribhowandas Bapoosha, a servant in the employ of Lulloobhoy Hurgowan.
Hibloolla Suruffally, Goolam Hoossein Suruffally, Salamonjee Suruffally, and Allibhoy Suruffally, lately traded as grocers, under the name and style of Suruff Ally Cassumjee.
Eswantrao Wittojee, an English writer.
Albert Nelson and Sarah Nelson, widow of the late James Nelson ; the first-named insolvent is a fireman, and the second unemployed.
John James Fernandez and Arthur James Fernandez ; the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second an English writer.
Hajee Dada Abdoolla, formerly a muccadum, now unemployed.
Antonio de Silva, a compositor.
Thucker Mooljee Mevjee, formerly a grocer and a merchant, now unemployed.
Chapa Premajee, formerly carrying on business as a pawnbroker and a shroff in partnership with Crustna Lucka, and now with Moolla Premu.
Ramjee Jeeeta, formerly a cotton merchant, now unemployed.
Hoossein Essack, a cutlery shopkeeper.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following Season reports for the week ending 3rd instant are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree on 1st instant 15 feet 8 inches, lower than last year by 8 inches. Locusts in Jharrak and Shahbunder districts ; not much damage. Slight rush from Gaj in Phooljee Tuppa. Severe floods again. Rats doing injury to crops in Shahbunder district. Wheat 10-7½, rice 7-4½ seers.

Hyderabad.—River falling slowly, now 16 feet above zero, which is unfavourable. Agricultural reports however still good. Cotton crop forward ; weather cool ; district healthy.

Shikarpoor.—Crops promising. River falling steadily. Complaints of insufficiency of water in Rohree division only. Days very hot, heavy dews at night. Fever prevailing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Inundation rapidly for rubbee. Cotton picking commenced. Slight fever prevailing. Wheat 17 seers.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 30 cents. Crops continue well Fever slightly prevalent.

Kaira.—Total fainfall 19 inches 64 cents. Weather, crops, and public health good.

Surat.—Rain 5 inches 47 cents. Crops progressing satisfactorily. Public health good. Wheat 12½ seers.

Broach.—Rain 3 inches 51 cents. Crops thriving. Fever continues. Bajree 17 seers.

Khandeish.—Rain 3 inches 21 cents at Dhoolia. Prospects good, Bajree about 19½ seers.

Nassick.—Rain 1 inch 47 cents ; fell in all talookas, except Niphar. Early crops improving. Public health good. Rice 8½, wheat 12 seers.

Tanna.—Rain 14 inches 67 cents. Public health good, except in Shahpoor and Warra talookas, where fever prevails. Rice 7½ to 13, wheat 9½ to 12, and bajree 14 to 16 seers.

Poona.—Rain 80 cents, the recent fall has in some measure removed the serious apprehensions entertained in Bheemthurry, Sirsoor, and Indapoor talookas. Standing crops thriving everywhere. Public health good. Cattle-disease continues in Haveli talooka. Scarcity of water still in Jooneer talooka. Bajree 16-42 seers.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 3 inches 16 cents. Crop thriving. Public health good. Bajree 23-8 seers.

Sholapoor.—Rain 3 inches 11 cents ; fall general. Prospects of khurreef improving. Jowaree 26-13 seers.

Sattara.—Rain 1 inch 41 cents. Khurreef crops good throughout the district. Fever and dysentery prevailed slightly in Walwa, Jaolee, and Patun talookas. Bajree 20 seers.

Belgaum.—Rain 1 inch 75 cents, still wanted in Parasgurh and Gokak talookas. Season for sowing early crops passed. Crops in Beedee suffering from insects and blight ; prospects middling.

Dharwar.—Insufficient rain in Nowlgoond. Cotton sowing commenced in some talookas. Drinking-water very scarce in Nowlgoond and in the town of Dharwar.

Kaladghee.—Rainfall good in four talookas, slight in others. Public health good.

Canara.—Seasonable rainfall. Crops generally fair, but rain still wanted everywhere. Fever and cattle-disease are prevalent.

Rajcote.—Rain 3 inches 5 cents. Crops generally good. Bajree 19-53 seers.

Wudwan.—Rain seasonable. Crops and public health good.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 62 cents. Crops and public health good. Bajree 13 seers.

Colaba.—[Report for the week ending 1st instant.] Rain 14 inches 27 cents, heavy and timely fall, whereby young crops are reviving. Rice 12-1 seers at Alibaug.

Ratnagherry.—[Report for the week ending 23rd ult.] Rain 4 inches 27 cents. Crops fairly thriving in Malwan and Deogud talookas, but not so in Gohagur and Chiploon talookas. Those in Rajapoor, Ratnagherry, Sangmeshwar, and Dapoolee talookas damaged to a certain extent. Dysentery in certain villages of Malwan, Deogud, and Ratnagherry talookas and in Camp Dapoolee. Cattle-disease in some villages of Malwan talooka. Small-pox to a slight extent in Rajapoor talooka, and fever in some villages of Gohagur talooka. Other talookas heal

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

The *Times* (Aug. 11), commenting on the announcement of the proposed English pilgrimage to the shrine of Paray-le-Monial, observes that the revival of this mediæval fanaticism is sufficiently astonishing even in France where the ignorance of the peasantry and the encouragement unscrupulously bestowed on such observances by the priests are equally notorious. But what are we to say of the spread of such fanaticism to England? A band of pilgrims with the benediction of the Archbishop of Westminster and his episcopal brethren, are to set out at the beginning of next month for the shrine of Paray-le-Monial, in France. The Duke of Norfolk will go with it as its leading member and Lord Walter Kerr will act as secretary to the undertaking. It will probably be necessary to remind many of our readers to what the peculiar sanctity of Paray-le-Monial is due. "A woman named Marie Alacoque asserted that she had an interview there with our Saviour, and the conversation which passed has been published in a pamphlet by one of the writers in the *Univers*." We quote from a letter recently published in our columns; but, unless it were necessary, we should be ashamed to repeat such things. It is difficult to speak of them aright without giving pain, which we would willingly spare to well-meaning people; but it is, to say the least, a lamentable commentary on our boasted intelligence that persons in the position of the noblemen just mentioned should surrender themselves to such an illusion.

It is said, says the *Press and St. James's Chronicle*, to be of educated Englishmen taking part in such follies; but the fact is unquestionable, and the pilgrimage has received the special blessing of Dr. Manning. It has been reserved for the nineteenth century, as a German paper mockingly observes, to see the doctrine of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus" gain admission to the land of hereditary wisdom. In other lands, where so direct a share in this worship has not been yet taken, sympathy with it has, nevertheless, been made manifest in other ways. The Archbishop of Posen has ordered special prayers for the Catholic Church on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., and it is remarked that these prayers are the same as the Pope has directed to be put up in France, in order to implore the Almighty to overthrow the enemies of the Church and of France. German, English, and French Catholics are all at one, and unite to compass the same ends. And it is a noteworthy fact that the "Sacred Heart of Jesus" has become the general watchword of all. It is the new international symbol of Ultramontanism. We learn from a correspondent of the *Universe* whom that paper recommends as deserving of all credit, and who writes from the Carlist camp in Spain, that the red heart is represented on the uniform of the Carlist soldiers. The Carlist banners are also adorned by the symbol which serves as the distinctive emblem of the pilgrims to Paray-le-Monial. . . . . The "Sacred Heart of Jesus" is the international symbol which is to urge the fanaticism of the Papalini into a new crusade. France is to be first subdued spiritually, bound under the degrading superstition and idolatry of a new religion, in order that she may be used as a means of crushing the enemies of the Church.

OLD AND NEW VIENNA.

("TIMES" AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JULY 13.

It was a happy thought on the part of the Common Council of Vienna when in its sittings of the 22nd of February and 10th of May, 1872, it determined to set before the visitors of the Exhibition a picture of Vienna as it was and as it is. No one can go over the historical Exhibition displayed in the Padagogium, 12, Hegelgasse, close to the Stadt Park, without coming away with the conviction that the idea thus happily conceived has been carried into effect with rare success. The secret of this success is, no doubt, owing in a great measure to the judicious choice of the Committee which was intrusted with the collection and arrangements. The bulk of the Committee consisted of men who had devoted themselves to the study and researches of the antiquarian lore of Vienna, and men of this stamp are not wanting in Vienna, which has always been distinguished for local patriotism, and most of the inhabitants of which have an enthusiastic predilection for their town scarcely inferior to that of the citizens of the Greek towns of antiquity. There was Karl Weiss, the librarian and keeper of the archives of the town, who has written the best history of the town of Vienna; there was Dr. Becker, the director of the private and family library of His Majesty; Dr. Birk, the librarian of the Imperial library; Carnesina, the Conservator for Vienna, of Italian extraction; whose master came to Vienna to decorate the Belvedere when it was still the summer palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy; there was Artaria, our Colnaghi and Stansfield in one; General Hauslab, who has made the Vindobona of the Romans his special study; and others. Every one willingly concurred to assist and place at the disposal of the Committee anything which he might have in his possession bearing upon the subject. His Majesty opened the Imperial as well as his private library as well as the picture gallery of the Belvedere; Archduke Albrecht, the "Albertina," one of the richest collections of engravings; the Archbishop of Vienna and the old abbeys of Melk, Kremsemunster, Heiligenkreutz, &c., their stores; while the Commune of Vienna and the different guilds, besides a number of private collectors, have also contributed.

The collection is arranged in 14 sections:—1st places and views; 2d, the old ramparts; 3d, the Burg or Imperial residence; 4th, the streets and squares; 5th, New Vienna; 6th, a plaster model of the inner town before the walls were demolished; 7th, *fêtes* and events; 8th, flying prints, illustrations, and caricatures; 9th, costumes and fashions; 10th, the Vienna Militia; 11th, portraits; 12th, coins, medals, and seals; 13th manuscripts, documents, and records; 14th, different historical monuments.

The first section presents 69 general views of the town from its earliest beginning as the Roman Colony of Vindobona up to 1856, the period when its new transformation began. Although traces of the Roman town have been found, and among them a portion of the town wall and the lines of roads, they are too faint to rebuild on it a plan of the town in those times. The two best authorities disagree about the position itself, for while General Hauslab, from a military point of view, maintains that the original castrum was on the eminence where the Belvedere now stands, while in the inner town, close to the Danube arm, only a tower of observation existed, which gradually developed itself into the municipium of Vindobona, Dr. Kenner, the custos of the Cabinet of Antiquities and Coins, places the original settlement on this latter place, which presents a natural plateau close to the Danube Canal, which at that time was the main branch of the river. Leaving them to settle this antiquarian question, you remark as a curiosity that several of the streets of the present town correspond to the line of the old Roman roads, twisted and irregular as they may have become by the arbitrary way in which houses were built in the towns of the Middle Ages. Another thing which strikes you even more is how little the town has altered its character in the long course of centuries. From 1438, the date of the first reliable plan, the town retained its extent, and almost its aspect, nearly up to 1856, when the demolition of the ramparts began. There are almost the identical narrow, tortuous streets, which in many parts of the town you can follow up to this day, and there are the same high, many-storied, gable-ended houses, of which you may see ever so many representatives in the streets of the inner town which have not been touched by the building companies. The most interesting of these plans is that by Hirschoegel, of Nuremberg, engineer and artist, which was made for the town when in 1541, after the first siege of Vienna by the Turks, it was decided to strengthen the town by new works of fortification, which remained with little change up to the time when the ramparts were demolished. Of the views, there are two which above all take the eye—one of the year 1483, from the Danube side, the Rothenthurm, or red tower, which has given its name to the present street leading down in that direction, standing out in the centre of the picture, while behind it you see the high roofs of the houses and the towers which were always attached to the residences of the nobles. The other is a photograph, after a fresco painting in the *cortile* of the Palazzo della Signoria in Florence, executed in honour of the marriage of Francesco Medici with the sister of the Emperor Maximilian II., when, as a compliment to the bride, and as a souvenir of her own country, views of various German towns were painted, and among them that of Vienna. It was copied with the permission of the Syndaco of Florence. Another curiosity is a plan of the Jewish quarter or *ghetto*, made by Carnesina, and based on the records of property in the archives of the town.

The second section gives in 47 views, beginning with the year 1800, the different portions of the ramparts through their last transformations up to the time when they entirely disappeared. The views are of a time when the suburbs had long outgrown the original inner town and when the walls had lost their original use and importance, especially after the French, in 1807, had blown up the portion closest to the Burg, in place of which the large open portico, known as the present Burg door, was erected, and the walls, as well as the glacis beyond the ditch, became places of promenade and entertainment. You see there many an old haunt of your youth revived, and can trace the different transformations through which it has passed. Long before the walls were demolished the inner town, very thickly peopled, felt the tendency to expand. This is, above all, apparent from the fact that one after another the gates are transformed and widened, so as to facilitate the traffic between the inner and outer town.

The third section, offering 16 views of the Burg, is, perhaps, the least satisfactory, for it gives you merely the later transformations of this variegated pile of building; the oldest view is one of 1560, when the old castle had already been transformed into a sort of Imperial residence, which you may still trace in the oldest part of the present building. The most interesting of the views is the one of 1730, giving the plan according to which the facade towards the town was to be restored.

In the next section, the largest, are 265 views of streets, places, and buildings in various epochs, the oldest being a view of the old arsenal of 1515, which was placed on a small island close to the Augarten-bridge, before the Danube branch was canalized. You see there a number of well-known houses which, although they have long disappeared, have left their names to the streets close by. Since the Prater has so completely lost its original character of a fine natural park, you look with double interest at a number of views which represent different portions of it at various epochs. The collection in this section is very complete, and, however well you may be "up" in old Vienna, there is not a building or place of any name or importance which you cannot find there. You see there all the old markets, once a characteristic feature of Vienna, but now, since the gradual adoption of covered market halls, fast disappearing.

The fifth section shows you in 44 views New Vienna. As you have it before you the only interest is in the general plan, if you have not already seen or studied it. The sixth section is a plastic plan, of 30ft. diameter, of the town between 1852-54, of great accuracy, all the movements of the ground and the height of the houses being according to measurement. It is a very laborious work by the master-joiner Fischer, and by studying you may really have, as it were, a promenade through Vienna as it was 20 years ago, when it was still in many parts and in general appearance more like a German mediæval than a modern town.

The next section is one of the most interesting. It presents in 213 views the more notable events and ceremonies which have occurred within the last three centuries and a half. Almost every one of these pictures and engravings deserves attention, and so complete are they that by passing them in review you may live over the life of Vienna. Of these of earlier date, the pictures having reference to the two sieges of Vienna by the Turks in 1529 and in 1683 attract most people, and reservedly so, for they made Vienna famous in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the latter marks a turning point in the history of Eastern Europe. Of the illustrations given of the first siege the most interesting is, first, a panoramic view of Vienna, made by Chevalier Carnesina from an uncoloured engraving on wood by the Nuremberg painter Nikolas Weldeman, and another coloured engraving in Dresden. The panorama is taken from the steeple of St. Stephen's, and shows the ancient fortifications, the position of the assailants and the defendants, the ruins of the destroyed suburbs, and many other localities. The other presents, in a series of 44 coloured engravings on wood, the assailants and the defenders of the town during the first siege—Turks, with specimens of their functionaries and dignitaries from the Sultan downwards, besides types of their motley army from Europe and Asia, and the Vienna garrison Imperial troops and auxiliaries, as well as the citizen militia. You have there not only the costumes, but also the organization of assailants and defenders before you. The epoch between the two sieges is represented chiefly by views of the *fetes* given on various occasions, which are above all interesting as showing the architecture of various buildings, especially the Burg, and by inviting you to make comparisons in these days of Royal visits of how people managed these things then and how they manage them now. The representations of the second siege by the Turks are, if possible, more complete than those of the first, showing the approaches, mines, and batteries, and giving below a list of the troops who raised the siege. If you are to trust that list, the part of the Poles under John Sobieesky was, at any rate as regards numbers, a much smaller one than is usually attributed to them.

From the second siege up to 1848 you see that the life of Vienna was quite that of a court town—nothing but records of events connected with the dynasty, accessions to the throne, marriages, and deaths; but as you approach nearer to our times you perceive the symptoms of a new train of ideas which creates new subjects of interest and thinks their appearance worth recording. There is the first aerostatic attempt with a Montgolfier balloon in 1791, and another attempt by a Vienna watchmaker in 1807. Then come in succession the first horse-races on the steppe of Siemeringen, in 1816; the first steamboat on the Danube, in 1818; the first Industrial Exhibition, in 1835, until you come to the 35 prints and pictures representing the events of 1848 in all their phases, from the first collision on the 13th of March, 1848, down to the final storm of the town by Windischgrats and Jellachich in October. It is like a dream this passing in review those events scarcely passed and yet so far removed. It is but 25 years since they occurred, and a whole age lies between them and the present time.

The collection of flying prints and caricatures in the next section begins earlier than you would think, for the first is "The Miserable and Ignominious Retreat of the Turkish Grand Vizier." Very characteristic are the prints relating to the various reformatory acts of the Emperor Joseph II.—the philosopher and, as called himself, "the friend of man"—the memorial for the edict of toleration and for the abolition of the tax on wine and beer, and the prohibition of foreign articles of luxury. Vienna was then, as, by-the-by, it is rather apt to be still, decidedly Protectionist, and you see on the engravings there presentatives of the different trades offering their homage and gratitude to the wise Emperor. Not less interesting are the flying prints caricaturing the Censorship, showing the absurdities to which this institution, once the bête noire, as the French say, of the Viennese, gave rise. The gems, however, of this collection are the pen and ink and pencil sketches of Zampis in the years between 1830 and 1848. Like the sketches of John Leech, they are not so much caricatures as illustrations of living types, and they are so much the more interesting as many of these types have become extinct. They are so true and so characteristic that it is quite a pity no one has ever thought of collecting a series and multiplying them by photography.

The next section—Costumes and Fashions—is more interesting than its name promises, for there are a great number of representations of Vienna, popular types from various epochs—one of 1675, another from between 1805 and 1812, and again another of 1820 and of 1840. Each consists of a series of figures, and, in admiring their raciness you quite regret that civilization should have done away with them.

The Vienna Militia is shown, in a series of 168 engravings, from 1571 to the last Vienna Volunteers in 1866, through all its phases, and then come 229 portraits of Viennese celebrities. Many are there—men famous in arms, in the Council Chamber, in Science and Art; but truth compels me to say that only a very, very small number of those who are placed there as doing honour to the town are Viennese. This, if well understood, is no slight, for it only shows a certain cosmopolitan character of the town, and a certain liberality in adopting whatever came endowed with talent. Not any do the different Provinces of the Empire contribute their quota in this respect, but all Germany, France, Italy, and—not a few at one time—the Netherlands.

In the last room are placed three sections. The first consists of seals, medals, and coins. The seals are those of the Burgomasters, town Judges, Recorders, and other city functionaries. They are all private seals. The coins range from 1,200 to 1,520. There is evidence of a mint having existed in Vienna from the time of Duke Leopold V.—1177-94. Coining was always a ducal prerogative, and the town had never the right of coining; only now and then, as a favour, it was allowed to recoin a small quantity of old coins. Characteristic of old Vienna coinage is its irregularity, mostly approaching a square with rounded corners. The basis of the coinage was the Vienna mark of 281-378 grammes, corresponding to a silver value of 25 florins 31 kreutzers. The official reckoning was by *denarii*, 30 to the shilling (a *solidus*) and 240 to the pound, which was, however, not coined. The curious thing is the great variety of the arms and emblems, even in coins issued by the same Sovereign. The 220 medals present, again, a chronology of Vienna events from 1529, the date of the first Turkish siege.

The case of manuscripts contains a selection of 11 of the most interesting documents in the possession of the town. First, the so-called Iron-book of the town archives. It was made by order of the Emperor Frederick in 1320, and contains, on 333 pages of parchment, a copy of all the town charters up to that time. Secondly, there is the book of town rights of the year 1435. Then come the oldest accounts, of 1424, and the oldest tax-book, of 1566, containing the amount for which the single house-owners and landed proprietors were liable. Then comes the book of artisans' rights and regulations of 1439; the oldest charter of the town, of 1281, in the original; the oldest rights of Vienna merchants, of 1312; the oldest charter of butchers, of 1331; of goldsmiths, of 1336. There are, finally, the oldest guild book of the bakers, and a book of the names and seals of the town functionaries from 1628 to 1735.

Among the miscellaneous curiosities the three swords on the wall first attract your attention. The centre one, the largest, mounted in silver, with the arms of the duchy and the town, is that of the town justice of 1580. The two others are the executioners' swords—one of 1574, the other without date, but both ornamented with the gallows and the wheel. The rest are silver tankards, partly belonging to the town, partly to various guilds, and the chests of different guilds of different periods. This last collection is the poorest and least interesting. Having carried over so much that is highly interesting, you feel the contrast doubly, but you easily forgive the shortcoming, and go away with the impression of having found a place to which you can return over and over again without getting tired of it.

PAPER FROM HOPS.—A discovery has been made, says the *Garden*, by a French firm of paper manufacturers, which seems likely to interest English hop-growers. At the last general assembly of French paper-makers, M. M. Jourdenil, Parizot, and Gusseo submitted some samples of a new textile fabric—namely, the sheath of the hopstalk. By removing this outer skin, and subjecting it to a certain chemical process, a textile substance possessing qualities which make rags so valuable in paper-making—length, suppleness, and delicacy of texture—has been produced. The invention has been patented.

GENTLEMAN BY OCCUPATIONS.—A writer in last week's *Athenæum*, under the head "Keeping a Theatre," says:—"The last London theatrical season was remarkable for what has been termed the 'spirited action' of a noble lord, who spent £1,000 (I won't say how much) in lessing one of our greatest theatres for the production of a huge fairy extravaganza. Another noble lord is credited with spending every Saturday £100 (I cannot say how much) in the laudable attempt to maintain opera-bouffe among us. And these noblemen are not alone. At least one gentleman of private means is known to be generally ready to pay for the gratification of temporarily managing any theatre that happens to be vacant, and another is said to have a pecuniary interest, as far as spending money is concerned, in the prosperity of two houses. This I call 'keeping a theatre.' To many people the employment will not commend itself as the wisest human conduct of which a man is capable. But the keeper of a theatre can vindicate himself. 'I like the sort of thing about the stage,' he will tell you, 'and so I take a house. I am not so precious a simpleton as to suppose the business will pay, but it is an amusement. Other fellahs keep a yacht, or a race-horse, or a pack of hounds, and, since it pleases me, why should not I spend my money in keeping a theatre?' I declare there is some reason in his excuse."

ICEBERGS.

(*Times.*)

When Eric the Red found the land to the west of Iceland he named it Greenland, saying that men would be persuaded to go to a land with so good a name. In noticing Mr. Bradford's paintings at present exhibiting at the Langham Hotel, we incidentally referred to the magnificent volume which he has published through Sampson Low, and Company by way of description of the journey in the course of which his pictures were painted. The photographs which accompany his letter-press—photographs by Dunmore and Critcherson, from Black's, of Boston—are so extremely well done, and from points of view so artistically chosen, that they deserve a separate notice, and we make no apology for returning, while it is yet August, to a subject with "so good a name." Mr. Bradford, who had the advantage of being accompanied by the experienced traveller Dr. Hayes, steamed out of the harbour of St. John's, in Newfoundland, on the 3rd of July, 1869, journeyed 5,000 miles, and remained away three months, being forced to turn southward, after reaching 75 deg. N. latitude, lest he should have to winter in the freezing zone. This year, therefore, it is too late to follow his example, and imagination must be left to extract coolness from his photographs. His vessel was the Panther, a screw steamer of 375 tons register, built for Arctic navigation, with ironclad bows, and with Captain Bartlett for master. Captain, officers, and crew alike were temperance men. The voyage cost 6,000*l.*, and the late Le Grand Lockwood, of New York, whose son ultimately accompanied Mr. Bradford, contributed generously to the cost of his friend's expedition. On the 6th they sighted Cape Desolation, apparently 20 miles off, but the same mirage and deceptive appearance as to distance prevail in Arctic as in desert atmosphere, and the Cape was really 60 miles away. Here they saw the first iceberg, and the camera has beautifully preserved, by an instantaneous photograph, bringing out the light in every ripple of the water, two large ice-hills, which from their likeness were called the "twins"—a pair of sleepy giants with faces to which the unlying camera distinctly gives the form of the countenances of ogres, as they are drawn for the story-books. No two icebergs were precisely alike, and they were ever changing in form as the melting of the ice made their centres of gravity change. "In colour," says the artist, "they varied from dead white to glossy, glistering satin, from the deepest green to all the lightest shades, and from faint blue to deepest, 'lapis lazuli.' And, again, as some lofty berg passed between us and the sun, its crest would be bordered with an orange-coloured halo, in which sometimes prismatic shades appeared." Elsewhere he speaks of glass green, fretted spires, or of white bergs flitting like phantoms between the glimpses of the moon. Throughout the work we read of the great Sea of Ice, in the centre of Greenland, to which the Mer de Glace is but a suburban reservoir, but the sea itself is not presented in a photograph, although the glacier of Semitsialik, an arm or firth of the sea, it very fully depicted. Up the fiord of Semitsialik the Panther steamed to the glacier, which is encroaching on the fiord, and has now covered with mountainous ice a strip of coast where the guide of the party walked in his youth. This continuous encroachment accounts for the icy change in the climate of Greenland since the time of Eric, and geologists have long since sought their best illustrations of the glacial theory in Greenland. In this course at this time it was found that the whole of this country will be overwhelmed, and nothing will be left in its place but the irregular plains of ice. It is thus not difficult to understand how little the old missionary, Hans Egede, found its natives terrified by his picture of hell fire, and allusions to the fate of the people of the plain. One great photograph gives the front of the glacier near to the rocks over which it is moving. Here it is from 275ft. to 300ft. high; it is two and a half miles in length, and sends from its base an icy current which impeded the progress of the steamer all the way up the fiord. Another picture shows over a mile of the front in all its strange variety of shape—towers and pinnacles, and the erect figures of gigantic beasts or sneering men. Here the glacier was seen in travail, and the birth of the ice-mountain was witnessed, although it is another fiord which is termed *par excellence*, the Mother of Bergs. A premonitory growl or moan—then one of the highest peaks of the irregular surface, about 600ft. back from the face of the sea wall, had suddenly disappeared. Then "another roar resembling a thousand long-continued distant thunders. In a few seconds the water commenced boiling up from the bottom, in front of the glacier, like a mighty caldron, into which great masses of ice began to fall and these, as they plunged, sank and rose again, whirling round one after the other in erratic courses." Meanwhile the roaring continued, and a section of the glacier's front, about a third of a mile long, and a sixth of a mile wide, was in motion, swaying backwards and forwards with an increasing thundering. At length the whole enormous mass plunged into the sea, was submerged, reappeared, until its summit was 200ft. above the water, while from its rugged sides poured a thousand streams and cataracts. The surf broke over rocks 40ft. high and endangered the safety of the Panther, which lay a mile and a half away. An hour elapsed before the new sea monster was still. After journeying for a little distance upon the glacier they sailed north, taking on the way the view marked No. 50, a beautiful instantaneous picture of an iceberg half in shadow and half in sun. Here they saw Kunak Mountain, and the camera brings out the peak in most minute detail, while a fog-bank lies along the base. The snow has fallen from the heights, and reversing the rules of light and shade, brings out all the hollows in white. This peak is 5,000ft. high, as yet unscaled and virgin ground for the Alpine Club. The thorough shipping of the glacier, however, which Mr. Whymper desires, would be a still grander, and might be scientifically a very valuable work. At Ivikiut, under Kunak, the travellers found a mine of kriolite or native soda ash, where a hundred Danish miners are employed. The mineral wealth of Greenland is not sufficiently known or taken advantage of, says Mr. Bradford, but difficulties of transport must be very great. Sulphates of iron and copper are found, with lead ore in great purity, the latter yielding 5 per cent. of silver. Here the travellers were suprised to see the Fox, which bore Sir Leopold M'Clintock in his search for Franklin, transformed into a carrying steamer for the Danish mining company. Further north they came within the radius of the midnight sun, and have made under that light some of their most remarkable sun-pictures. The sun, shining all the 24 hours, rolls round the sky in a circle just above the hill-tops bearing north at midnight, east at 6 a.m., south at noon, and west at 6 in the evening. With knowledge of these facts the sailor steers his course, for the compasses are useless so near the pole of the great magnet, the earth we live on. Past the Duck Island, and the lonely graves where the men of the whale-ers are buried, they came to Melville Bay. Half of the party had been shooting game, while the artist was catching the features of icebergs. They had killed the auk, good to eat, and other birds, fishy to the taste, which live, like the auk, on shrimps. The native Esquimaux go to the breeding grounds, and with one sweep of a scoop-net catch half a dozen of the birds at a time. As the season grew later, seals, peering with grave and curious eyes, would come up in the leads, the open pathways in the ice through which the vessel made her way, and sink again quietly too soon for the rifle to be brought into play. But here in Melville Bay they had sport with bears, the whole ship's company and the ship herself taking part in the hunt. The ship, with her ironclad bows, was driven at full speed against the floes of ice on which the bears might happen to be, to make an island from which they could only retreat by swimming. It was then easy to follow and shoot them. Photographs represent these stirring scenes in floe and ice field, and the pictures numbered 90 and the following numbers portray the constant backround of them, Wilcox Point, together with the strange rock which, from its shape, is called the Devil's Thumb, and forms the most striking object in the bare solitude of Melville Bay. The terror which fell upon him in this great loneliness is well described by Mr. Bradford. Although this was the most northern point which they reached, the thermometer marked 65 deg. at noon, and was higher during the day. At one spot there sprang up a wild breeze from the east, charged with the cold air from the glacier, and in the morning every lead was closed with young ice. This was the signal to return, and so the Panther charged the floe and left (not without more then one hairbreadth escape) the field ice, the rafted ice, the hummock ice, the floe, and all the pack, the bergs to which she had been anchored, the berg which raised a warning arm and finger; the fair and lofty berg called the Castle, which guarded Melville Bay; the other which, "from its great beauty," they named "the Glory of Baffin's Bay." All these are figured in photographs; and so is the most northern house of civilized man, taken under the midnight sun; the comisk, or boat, rowed by six stout, good-looking Esquimaux maids; Peter Motzfeldt and Jansen, Danish Sancho Panzas ruling Esquimaux communities; and the sorrowful face of Sophy, the belle of Godshaven, who was clad in so tempting a garb that even our limited space ought not to exclude the description. Her trousers and jacket were made of the fur of the silver seal, the hood trimmed with the choicest down from the breast pieces of the eider duck; her snow-white boots were of the skin of the unborn seal, with fringe of lozenge-cut red leather, which formed her feet coverings, to call attention to her tiny feet. The visitors were received by the natives with friendliness which was occasionally embarrassing; at the stations they were not without dancing parties and did not fail to meet some European ladies at Godshaven, and some of the superior men who make a delight of administering the southern part of Greenland for Denmark, and, in spite of the discomforts of the colony, are not happy away from it. For interesting and glowing accounts of these things the reader must be referred to the book itself; least of all can anything but eyesight give him the enjoyment to be derived from the artistic reproductions by photography of Polar scenery which it contains. One quaint story the author tells of a Danish Governor, who was the first to meet the monster of the deep, even for a casual whaler, has no communication with civilized life beyond receiving the annual visit from the Government storeship, demands to be referred to. Dr. Radolph, of Uberzwick, a man who has contributed to the scientific literature of his own country, and is known to ours by the accounts of Arctic voyagers, receives annually by the anzionely-expected storeship a file of Danish papers; but, instead of glancing hastily through the file, he takes a fruh journal every morning, reading the *Dagbladt* of January 1, 1872 on January 1, 1873. In this way he follows the changes in the mind of Denmark from day to day, is glad in the order in which Copenhagen is glad, sad in turn as she is sorrowful, but precisely 12 months after the event. Such expedients may be necessary to cheer his isolated existence during the dark months, when he suffers real hardships. In the present season, however we can only envy his sojourn mong ice-mountains.

THE last report of the Calcutta Medical Institution confirms the popular belief that dengue, though humiliatingly painful, is never dangerous. Out of almost three thousand cases treated, only seven were lost. The death rate in cases of typhoid fever rose as high as 660 per mille, and in cholera reached 484 per mille. We trust these returns may be taken in a plainer signification than others in the report, which seem to show that diseases are most fatal in Calcutta, in the cold weather, and not in the hot summer months.—*Pioneer.*

REVENGE.—A woman living in a town in the canton of Zurich recently resorted to a curious mode of revenge. Her cat, of which she was exceptionally fond, had for some reason or other been killed by an official. She accordingly procured several mousetraps and caught some fifty mice, which she immediately enclosed in a box and sent to the offending person. He, suspecting nothing, opened the package, and was horrified to see a swarm of mice leaping out of the box and run all over the place. At the bottom of the box he found a note containing the following words:—"You have killed my cat, I have therefore the honour to send you my mice."

A NEW THERMOMETER.—Dr. Hilliard has added another clinical thermometer to those in use, and a capital one it is. The *Medical Press* has very little doubt it will prove a success. Its chief point is that it shuts up like an ordinary pencil case, and then goes into the vest pocket. Thus, there is no separation between the handle or case and the thermometer itself. The latter therefore cannot fall out, nor does it require so much trouble to get it ready after use. It has also the advantage of being increased to double its own length on opening it. The temperature consequently can be taken and read in positions in which it is not so easy to do it with the common pocket instriment. The case has fluted mounts, so that the instrument, whether open or shut, will not roll off the table. We may add that the degrees are marked very distinctly, and the finish of the instrument is all that could be desired and does great credit to the manufacturers—Messrs. Maw, Son, & Thompson—who have carried out Dr. Hilliard's suggestion.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rate which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. per Rupee.
„ at 3 „ ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. „
„ on Demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d. „

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES if desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct on whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 „ „
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ „ „
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bbls ROSIN,
8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

FOR SALE on arrival of Ship "LYDIA SKOLFIELD" from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

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PALE BRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PALE ALE, &c., for SALE